

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 26

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The libel suit brought by Mr. Franklin Whittaker against Messrs. Veeder & Leonard, was concluded in the United States district court at Madison on Wednesday. The jury beat the plaintiff, which was a result not wholly unexpected.

When Guiteau is hanged and his worthless body consigned to the grave, his name should pass out of the public prints; and the Scovilles, who are as bad as the Guiteaus, should no longer have their ambition gratified by seeing their names in the newspapers. All hands, and this includes Charles Reed, have received altogether too much public attention. It has inflated their vanity, puffed them up with pride, and made them egotistical. The whole crowd, for decency sake, should pass into oblivion.

We publish in another column an interesting article on the increasing demand for jute, and its extensive use in the manufacture of carpets. Unfortunately it is largely taking the place of wool, and if its present productiveness is maintained and manufacturers of carpets continue to use it instead of all wool, it will run the sheep a close race. It is a subject which challenges attention. The article reproduced in this issue will be read with some interest. It is a question whether jute or sheep shall win.

Colonel Clark E. Carr, postmaster of Galesburg, Illinois, will deliver the oration at Quincy, on the Fourth of July. Colonel Clark made himself famous by his oration at Galesburg five years ago. He didn't scream about the American eagle nor flout the flag to the skies, but he spoke of the government, of education, and of young men, and metropolitan papers from Boston to San Francisco were a unit in deciding that the oration was one of the very best ever delivered in this country. The thousands who read that memorable talk on practical questions, will be anxious to read his oration to be delivered at Quincy.

There are some strikes that are just, and the one by the firemen at Jersey City, is based on grounds well taken. The men engaged in this strike not only receive the sympathy of the public, but the board of aldermen, of Jersey City held a meeting and adopted resolutions unanimously expressing hearty sympathy for the strikers. The freight-handlers received only 17 cents an hour when actually engaged which did not average more than \$1.00 a day, and at the present prices of provisions no laborer having a family could support them with that income. The board of aldermen requested the Mayor of Jersey City to confer with the railway corporations on the necessity of a speedy settlement of the difficulty by increasing the wages of the freight handlers. The corporations for which these poor and hard-working men are laboring are rich and powerful and they can afford to pay their men wages which they are entitled to and which will save them from abject poverty.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable, is honoring his old age by doing many generous acts for which he receives the thanks of the public. He has just purchased a memorial window to the late President Garfield which he will present to Williams College, Massachusetts. The window cost \$4,500, and is now on exhibition in New York city. It is made of opalescent glass. In the upper or story portion of the glass which occupies but two-thirds of the space, is a representation of an angel showing Moses the Promised Land. The principal and central object in the lower portion of the window, is a medallion profile head representing bronze of the late President, Garfield on a light blue ground, in the classic style, and surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves tied with ribbons. At either side, in small panels, are represented in many colors civic and military trophies. The inscription below the medallion, in Roman, reads as follows:

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD, Twentieth President of the United States. Born Nov. 19, 1829. Died Sept. 19, 1881. In memory of his SERVICES to the COUNTRY as SCHOLAR, SOLDIER, and STATESMAN, and in token of the UNIVERSAL LOVE and SYMPATHY called forth by his PROTECTIVE SUFFERING and untimely DEATH, this window is placed in the Chapel of this Alma Mater by his friend CYRUS W. FIELD.

The coloring is rich and powerful, and as a piece of art work is said to surpass the famous Harvard memorial window given in honor of the class of 1860.

OUR RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

To the Editor, JANESVILLE, June 29.—In your issue of the 27th inst., you printed an editorial on our railroad facilities, which must commend itself to every business man in this community. Without thinking that there is any intention on the part of the management of the Northwestern road to neglect the interests of Janesville, still it is evident that we are not as well taken care of as we should be. We have not a first class train running through our town, while the Madison division is crowded full of them. It is as you say, no farther to Chicago via Janesville than via Beloit. Then again, I would like to call your attention to the class of cars used on this division. I have travelled on all the lines of this road, and I do not find as shabby a class of cars except, perhaps, on the Kenosha division, as are run on the Janesville accommodation and the Green Bay express. We must be entitled to some of the modern improvements and comforts of travel. Janesville people are not inclined to force themselves or their grievances upon the notice of the Northwestern road, and are naturally forbearing and very modest; but our business connections naturally make us largely a Northwestern town, and we are sure that if the management of that road have their attention fairly called to the state of things existing, they will make all things right.

A PATRON.

This subject of giving Janesville a

more train to and from Chicago, is one of more than ordinary interest to our business men and to the travelling public generally, and the Northwestern company will hardly deny the city that accommodation when they thoroughly understand the situation. Railways are not apt to operate their lines against their own interests, and usually they are reasonably prompt in responding to the rightful demands of that portion of the public that is largely interested in their roads. Janesville is an important point on the Northwestern road. Its travel and its mercantile and manufacturing trade are of some account to each of the roads passing through the city, and no one will maintain that the Northwestern will turn a deaf ear to the appeals of our citizens when the attention of the company is called to the fact given in our editorial article on the 27th and to those given in the letter written by one of our prominent business men which is here-with published. The company aims to be fair with all towns and cities, and we believe they will not stubbornly refuse to give such trains to Janesville as justice and its business interests demand.

MAKING HIS WILL.

Trouble is Feared on Account of Guiteau's Relatives.

The Doomed Wretch Making his Will and Preparing to Swing.

The Preparations for the Execution in the Jail Yard.

Horrible Murder and Suicide in Cincinnati Yesterday.

The Strange Death of a Newly Married Woman at Lancaster.

Terrible Tornado in the Village of Cashton, Near Sparta.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

GUITEAU'S RELATIVES.

The Assassins Making His Will. Special to the Gazette. WASHINGTON, June 29.—Trouble is feared here with Guiteau's relatives, and there exists a general feeling that Mrs. Scoville should be placed in custody. Guiteau is engaged to-day making his will.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Special to the Gazette. LONG BRANCH, June 29.—The Long Branch express train on the Jersey Central while crossing Strawberry river this morning ran off the track, precipitating four cars into the river. Several were killed, and a hundred wounded, among them several prominent men, including John T. Raymond, William R. Garrison, and General Grant, who was fished out of the wrecked d smoking car.

THE EXECUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Rev. Dr. Hicks said to-day that his knowledge of Guiteau led him to sustain Dr. Beard's prediction. It has not yet been determined what time the drop for the execution of Guiteau will be sprung. The question depends somewhat on the condition of the prisoner and his desires. The hour set is between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the custom has been to take the intermediate hour as the time for calling on the prisoner to prepare for the walk to the scaffold, and usually, the death warrant is read, the march made to the scaffold, the services concluded, and the trap sprung, so that at the half-hour the culprit is either hanging dead or in his last struggles. This is done as a matter of precaution, so that, in case of the breaking of a rope or other mishap, there would be ample time to rig another rope. In this case it is not known whether the prisoner will make any extended remarks, but it is quite certain that he has prepared some remarks which he will deliver. Should the exercises be long the prisoner will be called at 12 or 12:30 o'clock, so that the drop may fall before half-past 1 o'clock.

A STRANGE DEATH.

LANCASTER, Wis., June 23.—Public feeling is being worked up to a fever heat by the rumors that have obtained circulation in regard to the death of Mrs. Sisley and her husband, who have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, together with Robert and Emma Hamilton and Oliver and George Stout, alleged accessories, will be examined by Justice Baldwin on Friday. The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiar. It appears that Lewis Sisley was married to the deceased, then Miss Emma Bickford, at the residence of her father, June 12 and on the morning of the 14th her dead body was found a short distance from the house in which they had taken up their residence, and in which they lived in a single room with a Mr. Hamilton and his wife. The remains were pierced by four pistol balls, and a revolver which Sisley had placed under the head of his bed was found in his lap. It was at first regarded as a suicide, but suspicious circumstances led the father of the dead woman, Hiram Bickford, to cause the arrest of all the parties who were occupants of the night previous to the

morning on which the body was found. At the preliminary examination yesterday the counsel on either side were not prepared, and the case was adjourned until Friday to enable them to secure the necessary evidence.

LEGACIES OF CRIME.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Guiteau will make his will to-morrow, 1 o'clock having been appointed as the hour for the execution of the instrument. Reed will draw the document, which is to dispose by last will and testament of the worldly possessions of the condemned man. He has no property except the copyright to his book, his unpublished manuscript, and his own body. It is understood that he will leave all to the Rev. Dr. Hicks, his chosen spiritual counselor, with the request that this gentleman undertake the unpleasant task of writing the assassin's life. All his manuscript he has already turned over to this gentleman, among the rest being the copy of his speech or prayer from the gallows.

Mr. Hicks will take the opportunity to advise him to make it presentable, so that it shall not jar the sensibilities of the world by any criticisms or strictures upon any one. It is said to be not entirely free from such objections as it comes from the pen of the prisoner. Guiteau always wishes to add a paragraph expressing his gratitude to Mr. Reed for his unceasing efforts in his behalf, and has several times asked Mr. Hicks not to let him forget the duty he owes his counsel.

The authorities are so strict that he has encountered a difficulty in the way of completing his writing. No pen, ink, pencil or paper are allowed him. To-day he said: "How can I write my will or make amendments to my last words, since I have nothing with which to write. Reed has promised to secure from the warden, if possible, the necessary stationery to do this work, and probably it will be granted. Reed will himself write the will, and while he is doing that Guiteau can do the other writing he desires to leave as a record of his last wishes and desires."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28.—Henry Cole, living at the corner of Milton and Young streets, this morning at 4 o'clock shot his wife Sarah and daughter Nettie, aged 19, and immediately afterward shot himself. The affair was not discovered till near this noon. Those mentioned comprised the entire family.

Cole is a native of this city, an attorney at law, and formerly served as United States Deputy Marshal under General Hickenlooper. Two years ago he had an appointment in the Census office to collect statistics of manufactures in Cincinnati, and had been engaged in that until recently. A few years ago, while living in Brooklyn, N. Y., he lost a favorite daughter by a cooking accident, and since then has been observed to be moody and disturbed in mind.

A TORNADO.

Sparta, Wis., June 28.—Cashton, a small village about eighteen miles south of Sparta, was visited by a tornado yesterday about 12 o'clock. A black cloud came quite rapidly from the west, and in a few moments the storm broke with fearful fury, and nearly everything in its pathway was lifted into the air. Five houses were completely destroyed, and several were torn to pieces and carried away with the storm. Rain fell in torrents, and large hailstones being circled by the wind struck the ground with great force, inflicting considerable damage. Luckily the citizens escaped without much injury. An old lady's head was severely hurt by the flying missiles which flew in the air.

At the recent session of the Grand Temple held at Green Bay, the following resolutions were adopted, which we are requested to publish:

To the Grand Temple—Your committee to whom was referred the matter suitably acknowledging the courtesies so freely bestowed by the press of this city and State upon the Temple of Honor, have had the same under consideration, and they beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this Grand Temple does hereby tender its hearty thanks to the press of this jurisdiction generally for the courteous manner with which it has treated and spoken of this benevolent, fraternal, and strictly temperate organization, misrepresentation of its motives and actions being rarely if ever seen in the columns of any respectable newspaper in this State, and commending to the usual tone employed whenever it is spoken of.

Resolved, That the press of this city is entitled to our thanks for their free publication of all notices incident to the session of the Grand Temple. Fraternally submitted,

SAM. RYAN, L. JACQUOT, JACOB BLITCH, Committee.

An additional resolution was also adopted and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution of this Grand Temple constituting "The Appeal" the official organ is hereby rescinded and the Grand Temple officers are hereby instructed to make such arrangements for the publication of Temple news as they may deem best.

A Dog As a Detective.

"Murder will out." That a clue to a horrible crime has recently been discovered there can scarcely be a doubt. Something over a week ago a horrible trophy was brought into the residence of Mr. Brady, who lives on Larimer street, West Denver. He first noticed a pet dog coming into the room with what appeared to be a piece of meat in his mouth. The dog was repulsed several times, but still insisted upon bringing the unsightly bone or meat, as the cause might be, into the house. To his horror he noticed it was a human hand. The flesh was decayed, but still adhered to the fleshy portions of the hand and even to the back of the fingers and knuckles. The hand was apparently that of a woman. It was small and delicate, and looked as if it had been torn from the body of a corpse. It was wrapped in a piece of paper and laid away in a corner by the back yard. Finally the dogs got hold of it again and began to carry it about the neighborhood, until a citizen buried it beside a tree which grows near the mill ditch, near Larimer street. Here it remained for several days, until the heavy storm of Saturday night washed the dirt away and again exposed it to

view. Mr. William Ryan was the second to find the "hidden hand." He lives in the old church at the side of the mill ditch where it crosses Larimer street. Going towards the ditch, early one Sunday morning, after the storm, he came to the tree already alluded to. Where the dirt had been partially washed away and was beaten down hard and sold between two of the largest roots of the tree he saw projecting from the earth a human hand and wrist.

Officer Casey, in looking the matter up found the facts to be as first stated, i. e., that the hand was buried at the foot of the tree after it had first been found in the possession of the dog. Further than this he was unable to trace the matter. His theory is that the finding of the hands is a clue to a murder. Whether it was the right or left hand was not learned. One theory is that a murder must have been committed and the body buried near the mill-race, where the water washed against it until it was partially exposed and a hand or arm was torn off by the dogs. A Tribune reporter visited the locality yesterday and found all who were cognizant of the strange affair very much excited about the matter.

THE JUTE SUPPLY.

A Subject that will Not Down—America as the Coming Rival of India in Jute Culture—Jute in the South.

From the Carpet Trade. The extraordinary consumption of jute made from East India jute, and its now conceded right to claim a prominent place among the "staple" for carpets, calls for special attention to the fortunes of this homely weed.

"But what," it may be inquired, "has jute to do with carpets?" With some carpets, nearly as much as wool, and with others a great deal more. On an average, fourteen ounces of jute enters into the back of each yard of STANDARD TAPESTRY CARPET, while each roll of American floor oil-cloth is but a roll of decorated jute. The bright and taking hemp carpets, so called, are in reality not hemp, but are made wholly of jute. Aside, also, from these fabrics, which boast little of their jute parentage, there are carpets which claim it as their sole constituent. The fiber is capable of a soft and SINGULARLY SMOOTH "PILE," and the goods which for some years have invaded the market under the names of "Jute Velvet," "Brussels" and "Tapestry," their every thread being made of East India jute, are astonishingly like the wool-fabric article. Jute is made into elegant curtain draperies and covers fine furniture with near approach, in usefulness, to silk. Jute bale the American cotton crop and sacks our grain crop, and it is subtly entering nearly every fabric invented for the comfort of man.

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS it is thought will be required to cover our jute importations for the present year. Its growth, in mercantile estimation is rapid and constant. Regarded fifty years ago as a fibrous weed of uncertain future, it has since found a quotation in every civilized market, and adapted itself to infinite needs.

No commodity, save cotton, promises just now TO RUN THE SHEEP so close a race; none does so much, so well and for so little, as does this mysterious Indian plant. Its peculiarly wool-like affinity for dyes gives it fitness for the face of some fabrics, while a certain adhesive, clinging quality renders it invaluable for the back of others.

These familiar facts are given new importance by the present efforts to cultivate India jute on American soil, and the jute now shown, of Louisiana and Carolina growth, are claimed as equaling in softness and finish the best productions of the Dundee Mills.

JUTE IN LOUISIANA. Mr. E. P. Patnam, a prominent Louisiana planter, writing to Mr. W. B. Cunningham, the New York agent for the Dundee Mills of Messrs. J. & A. D. Grinnell, says: "Last spring I planted a few acres of jute, intending to raise seed, but in compliance with the urgent solicitation of the Dundee Mills, I have converted it into a factory. I used part of it, to convert into fiber to be manufactured into bagging for the Atlanta Exposition. Notwithstanding a severe drought and most unfavorable season, and the fact that my jute was unavoidably allowed to grow with grass and weeds, entirely neglected, it has proven so productive that I am sure it will prove to be far more certain and profitable than EITHER SUGAR OR COTTON, and I would plant all that I can, if I were positively certain of there being a machine which could take the jute from the field and convert it into fiber of merchantable quality. My jute has yielded at the rate of 4,000 pounds of fiber per acre, and if I could get no higher price for it than three cents per pound, I would feel justified in abating my sugar and San Island cotton culture. Even if the yield were only 2,000 pounds per acre and the price three cents, I would not hesitate, if positive about the machinery, because I can certainly make

on the same land in one year, and still have less work than with a sugar crop, as I could have the second jute crop housed by the first of December, whereas in ordinary seasons I could not have a sugar crop securely housed, with a great deal more labor and expense, sooner than the middle of January or first of February following the date of planting."

A Clear Complexion. Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about it in other column.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

\$500 REWARD! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, or Coliciveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coat—Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN W. BORDEN, 116 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of a gold stamp. *anybody*

Notice to Stockholders. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Saturday, July 8th, 1882, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year. JAMES MORGAN & CO., Bankers, Janesville, June 28th, 1882. *anybody*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO VACATION.

Merchants, Attention! There is no need of a "dull season." The "5 and 10 Cent Counter Excitement" will draw customers whether the month be July or August. Now is your time to test it, while your regular business is quiet. We are the **Originators and Headquarters for 5 and 10 Cent Goods.** Our business is SIX times larger than during the "5 Cent Counter Fever" of three years ago. **Send for Our Complete Price List.** **BUTLER BROS.,** 169 & 161 Adams Street, CHICAGO. Also, 320 Broadway, New York.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending June 29, 1882:

LADIES. Anderson, Miss Orlana Kelly, Miss Mary Ann Brown, Miss M. A. Kelly, Mary E. Case, Miss Olive E. Kinney, Mrs. Ellen Dudley, Mrs. Stoma Morison, Miss Minnie Egan, Miss Celia 2 Morrison, Oora Golden, Mrs. Phil.

GENTLEMEN. Anstedt, John Ketty, Owen Apple, Frank W. Krz, Henry Conroy, James F. Lenhart, John Churchill, Jas. E. Marden, Alva Corwin, Henry E. McNeal, S. D. Courtney, Ed. Middleton, Wm. Cochran, L. C. Farr, Michael Moshier, Geo. M. Gleim, P. Morrison, C. C. Heimstead, G. P. Murphy, Neal Hain, H. Newell, Ambrose Hutter, Rev. E. G. Olson, Arthur S. 2 K. P. J. G. Whitford, O. H. Kemmerer, S. H.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised" during the date. H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

CROOKED "S,"



Full Brother to Maud S.

They Come High, but we Must Have 'em at

SMITH'S CORNER!

Nobby Straw Caps and Hats for the Children,

At 10 CENTS EACH

Better Ones for 25 and 50 Cents.

Any amount of

Summer Goods!

for Men and Boys Wear, at late

Season Prices.

SMITH & SON.

THE FINEST PARASOLS!

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Small Wares, Notions, Buttons, Fans, Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Mitts, Ruffings, Ties, Antique Goods.

HOSIERY!

Illusion Nets and Veilings, Fringes, Real Lace Novelties, Lace Fichus, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Colored Edgings, Ribbons, Hoop Skirts and Bustles.

Millinery

Black Satin Merveilleux, Wraps and Dolmans Black Cashmere, and Satins Cloth Dolmans and Fichus, Chenille Caps, Colored Blouse Wraps, Walking Jackets, Ladies' Ulsters, Ladies' Mises', Children's, Boys' and Yonks'

SHOES!

ARE SELLING AT

JAMES MORGAN'S

Popular and Progressive

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

386 and 388

East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,

At the Lowest Prices in America.

Special Bargains for promptness in filling orders, and we mean to add to the reputation we have earned

Largest Assortment! NEWEST GOODS! Cheapest Prices!

GREEN & RICE,

In their New Store, with their New Stock of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA

Invite attention Eight styles Decorated Dinner sets, all new styles, at from \$15 for 125 piece set up. Vases at 5, 10, 15 and 25c each. Come and see us before purchasing, and convince yourselves that we are Headquarters for Crockery.

GREEN & RICE, New Store, No. 23, West Milwaukee Street. may5deawecow

THE OLD PIONEER BOOK STORE!

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, Prayer and Hymn Books, at SUTHERLAND'S.

MISCELLANEOUS & GIFT BOOKS The largest assortment in the State, at SUTHERLAND'S.

Largest Stock of School Books In Rock County, at SUTHERLAND'S Book Store.

Largest Assortment of Wall Paper and Curtains in the city at SUTHERLAND'S.

Splendid Auto and Photo Albums At SUTHERLAND'S.

John Foley's, and the Best Stylographic Pens at SUTHERLAND'S.

For the Finest Assortment of Art Goods, and Stationery, call at SUTHERLAND'S.

Frames and Cornices Made To order, in the highest style of art, at SUTHERLAND'S.

J. SUTHERLAND AND SONS.

ARE YOU

Going Away this Summer?

YOU WILL NO DOUBT NEED A

TRUNK or VALISE!

WE HAVE A BASEMENT FULL OF THESE

GOODS; NICE PLACE TO SHOW THEM

PLENTY OF ROOM, &C.

We buy in large quantities, get the greatest possible discount, and sell close, very close. All in

PLAIN FIGURES! No deviation.

SMITH & SON,

Square Dealers, Smith's Corner.

IF YOU WANT

Solid and Reliable Indemnity, Available

at All Times, Under All Circumstances, and Free from All Objections, Apply to

MARK RIPLEY.

Aside from the Time Honored Fire Insurance Companies, I represent

The Best Life and Accident Insurance Co.'s in the World

My companies are never backward in coming forward to adjust losses fairly, and pay promptly

Office over Old Post Office, Janesville, Wis. *anybody*

T. A. Chapman & Co.

DRY, GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., 125, 127, 133 and 135 WISCONSIN ST. MILWAUKEE.



Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Millinery, Gents' Fur-trimmed Goods, &c.

ORDER DEPARTMENT—This department is finely organized, and so managed as to secure the prompt and effectual execution of orders sent us. DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING GOODS—1st—Write name and address distinctly. 2nd—State quantities and measurements clearly. 3rd—Say how you want goods shipped. 4th—Put in samples when possible. 5th—Enclose cash, P. O. order, or send currency by express, or in a registered letter. 6th—Goods will be sent C. O. D. when so desired, but by remitting with order, collection charges will be saved. Small parcels weighing 4 pounds or less, can be sent by mail at the rate of 16 cents per pound, the purchaser taking the risk of loss. In ordering from samples please make second and third choice should the first choice in the mean time be sold. When ordering samples of silks, dress goods, &c., state prices and colors wanted, and also what kind of goods. If you wish any goods in our line—send us your order no matter whether large or small. We desire to make this department an accommodation to parties living out of town, and a small order will receive as prompt and careful attention as a large one. We have received many letters from customers thanking us for promptness in filling orders, and we mean to add to the reputation we have earned

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock county.

Wonders of the Creation.

The following paragraph is from the eloquent Chalmers:

"About the time of the invention of the telescope another instrument was formed, which laid open a scheme so low wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. This was the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; the other led me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand of the high immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbor within the tribes and families of a busy population. One told the insignificance of the world I tread upon; the other redeems it from all insignificance, for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me that, above and beyond all that is visible to a man, there may be fields of creation that sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me that, within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles, and that could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might see a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded—a universe within a compass of a point so small as to include all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonder-working God finds room for the exercise of all the attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of his glory."

The Etiology of Diphtheria.

Dr. Hubert Airy has made a report to the local government board of England, of the results of his investigations into several local outbreaks of diphtheria. The disease did not seem to be affected by elevation or dampness of site, nor by foulness nor over-crowding. His abundant instances of its contagiousness, as in schools, from visits to the dwelling of a diphtheria patient, from making purchases at a shop where the shopwoman had diphtheritic sore throat. There was one striking case of the conveyance of diphtheria to a new locality, by a person who had been in contact with a diphtheria patient, but had not herself contracted the disease. This would show that the poison can attach itself to the person or clothes of a visitor or occasional attendant, and be thus transported for some distance. Dr. Airy concludes that diphtheria is caused by an organism which can multiply both within and without the human body, its increase in the latter case being promoted by clay soils, by the season, and by moisture. It is also capable of infecting both water and milk and seems to flourish best in the autumn months.

The Conductor.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
What an alert type of men the conductors on the steam railroads are! Probably the engineers are also, but there is no good chance to get a look at them while they have their hands on the lever, and their eyes peering along the line of track as far as keen vision can reach. But the conductor is all alive under his quiet and impassive exterior. There is little in his car he does not see, even while his whole attention appears to be concentrated by the ticket he holds in one hand to be cut by the punch in the other. And there is nothing he does not understand down to the most needless question, amid the clangor of the swift moving train, the slightest unusual noise or jar about the running gear tells its story to his keenly educated ear and quickened senses. And if anything is wrong, or suspected to be wrong, how promptly, yet how quietly, with what perfect freedom from fuss, or anything approaching hurry or panic, he moves toward the right place. He is the very embodiment of self-poised quietude. What soldiers these men would make!

Ambition in Life.

That life is a poor one which is without ambition—which has no object to work for, no height to strive to reach, a person may be good and kindhearted while willing to live in idle ignorance, and let the world go on growing in wealth and wisdom, without his taking an active part and interest in its onward movement. He may be good, but most certainly he is dull of mind and sluggish of body. No individual destitute of ambition will make his mark in the world. He will come and go; few will note his coming, and few will grieve at his going. Ambition it is that gives to men the will and energy and the determination to accomplish great things.

DISPEPTIC, nervous people, "out of sorts," COLIC'S, LIEBIG'S LIQUID BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR will cure. Ask for Colic's. Of druggists.

Kidney Complaint Cured.

B. Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and often unable to attend to business. I procured your BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD TONIC, and before half a bottle was used, I intend to continue, as I feel confident they will entirely cure me." Price \$1.00.

A Roman Custom.

The ancient Romans were passionately fond of roses. To enjoy their scent at meals an abundance of roses were shaken on the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial arrangement, roses, during the meals, descended on the guests from above. Helio-gabalus, in his folly, caused roses to be showered upon his guests in such quantities that a number of them were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Antony, and had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers, in order to render the footing elastic. Helio-gabalus caused not only the banquet-rooms, but also the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths and narcissus, and walked about on the flowery platform.

Joseph Durrillinger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try Thomas' Eucalypti Ointment for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round again all right.

old by J. J. Roberts and F. Sherer & Co.

Learn a Trade.

It is very evident that a great disproportion exists, as regards education, between that kind which is needed, and that which is not; but which thousands acquire without any definite purpose; and if they decide upon some pursuit it is not chosen with that regard to their qualifications and deficiencies which the importance of the question requires.

The young man who thinks he will be a lawyer, a doctor, or a minister, and hopes to attain success, must decide on his choice of any profession by some definite basis, and not by a vague and conceited notion as to his fitness and ability for the same. The desire to fill a high and influential position is laudable only when it is not disproportionate to one's ability.

One of the strongest incentives that influences many to rush into the professions without that careful deliberation which the subject demands, is the idea that these vocations will reflect more honor and credit upon them than a trade, but instead of such honoring the profession, the reverse is glaringly apparent, that a large proportion of them are sadly out of place.

It does not require much sagacity to see that one had better be a good lumberman than a third-rate lawyer, a first-class mechanic than a quack doctor.

There are those who have spent a great deal of time and money in studying Latin and Greek, and many other things, which never did them any good, practically speaking, and have learned to scold that their time might have been employed to far better advantage.

Many young men, after years spent in misdirected effort, have had to resort to that which is offered. Of this there are instances too numerous to mention. The world is full of so-called educated men who don't know anything of any importance, considering the kind of knowledge which the needs of the country demand. There is a need of skilled mechanics, capable, active men, instead of doctors, lawyers, ministers and clerks.

It is a question of great importance not only to the young, but to the parents, this of preparing their children for a business wherein they can not only earn their daily bread, but secure to themselves some of the comforts and conveniences of life, and an honorable position in the world.

When people get out of the prevailing but foolish notion of thinking that it is more honorable to have a profession than a good trade, and when the reverse of this is taught to the young, it cannot fail to have a judicious tendency toward correcting an error which has been fostered long, and lies close to the interests of all.

If every man had an occupation that was chosen because he was better fitted for it than for any other, he would be in a condition to enjoy much in life, and his sphere of usefulness and influence would be greatly enlarged. Practical education, with a careful consideration of one's abilities and deficiencies, with an adaptation to the wants and needs of our land, cannot fail to make our condition much pleasanter and our labor more remunerative.

Debris of Old Buildings.

[New York Industrial World.]
The varied materials collected from old buildings in course of demolition form enormous accumulations in some of the upper wards in New York City, where one can purchase anything in the building line from a piece of lead pipe to a magnificent French plate glass. Timber of all sort, from giant cross-beams to little joist posts, can be had in these yards, where there are also window sashes, window weights, doors, shutters, iron and wooden staircases, window frames, and a host of other things, tiling, wainscoting, bricks, brown stone fronts, granite steps, granite columns, iron girders and iron bolts, iron stair-frames, and, in fact, anything and everything that has ever been used in a house. Door knobs, bell handles, iron railings and balconies, not to mention the cornices, are there in profusion and confusion. The profits of this business are said to be great, and while it frequently happens that large figures are paid for some houses, the profits are correspondingly great. Recently some houses on Twenty-third street were taken down, and as they were finished in hard wood, ornamented with mirrors and great spacious fire-places, the price demanded was very large, but the old brass work and glass alone paid the purchaser for what he had invested, and the wood, stone and brick of the house was sold clear profit. The two firms who do the largest traffic of the kind carry to their yards about fifty truck-loads of material a day. There are dozens of others in the trade who do a much more modest business.

Too Much Grammar.

[Indianapolis Review.]
The Journal deals a square blow at the present subtilized system of grammar, and it would have done nothing but good if it had hit a harder blow at the waste of time and labor applied to grammar in any form. Richard Grant White, one of the ablest of our physiologists, and certainly the most thorough English scholar we have, denounces the whole grammar system in our schools, and the scores of text books applied to it, as the least useful, if not an utterly useless, part of our school course. He may go too far, but there is one thing as certain as the existence of a language, and that is that no child, no man, no woman, ever was the better writer, speaker or thinker, for a minute and accurate mastery of the "predicates," "subjects," "logical predicates," "copulatives" and other technological rubbish of improved pedagogy. No writer, in doubt about the construction of a sentence he is trying to make express what he thinks ever recurs to his grammar to settle the question, any more than the controversialist refers to his "barbarous celerant darsi," and his "unusual affirmatives," "peculiar negatives," "conserves," and "contradictions," to see whether his argument is sound. We don't say that grammatical studies are wholly useless, but we do say most positively that they are of too little use to be given the time and attention required to be given by our present Procrustean discipline. In practical life and use of language, oral or otherwise, for practical purposes, the grammar is of very nearly no use at all. A month's study of the highest grade of the high school will put a pupil in possession of the philosophy of it, and that is all there is of it but its weary unmeaning technology. It is no more fit to be taught to lower-grade pupils than a glossary of medical terms.

In Calcutta.

In the tropical climate of India, a laudable common sense regulates the costume. It would be extremely uncomfortable to wear a dress suit of broad-cloth at a party. Gentlemen, therefore, who dine, say with the viceroy, appear in the reception room in full evening dress, but before entering the banquet hall, they repair to an adjacent apartment and change their heavy claw hammer, or swallow-tail dress-coats for

white linen jackets, so that the guests present an appearance not unlike that of waiters in some of our restaurants. This arrangement may not be strikingly picturesque, but it is sensible and comfortable. During the geniality of the guests—for the most part English officers—hotel life in Calcutta is very pleasant. The curriculum, through which the British army officers must pass, and in which they are examined, insures their being scholars, and, with very few exceptions, they are gentlemen. Hence, there are no more pleasant parties than their mess dinners. The officers of English regiments in India receive both British and Indian pay, and most of them having also private means of their own, are thus enabled to live in good style. Indeed, in the three great cities of British India—Calcutta, Madras and Bombay—the society of military officers, their wives and families, may be said to be the best. At the table d'hôte of the hotels there is little restraint, and the guests speak to no one another as they would at a private table.

Persevere.

[Youth's Companion.]

A brave soul will rise more determined from defeat. To "strike twelve the first time," has been many a young man's misfortune rather than advantage in beginning life. Among the many notable successes born of failure the following will be familiarly remembered:

Curran, the famous Irish agitator, trembled at his first speech before a small company, and became panic-stricken and dumb. Months afterwards he charmed all with his eloquence.

Thackeray carried his "Vanity Fair" to nearly a score of publishers before it was accepted. He used to say, laughingly, that it was amusing how little he earned when in his early days he wrote carefully, and how much he received for poor work when he had acquired a name.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," was declined again and again, till finally it was published by John P. Jewett at the earnest solicitation of his wife.

Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was thrown into the waste basket.

Will Carleton's "Over the Hill to the Poor House," suffered the same fate.

The "Fool's Errand" was refused by many a publisher. No success has ever come without repeated struggles and failures.

Topmast High.

I have often wondered, in reading that magnificent description of a giddy height of cliff in "King Lear," how the great master would have described a view from the mast-head of a lofty vessel. Say what you will of a survey from a mountain-top or from the edge of towering cliffs; in my humble judgment the most thrilling impression that great elevations can produce is (leaving of course the balloon car out of the question) to be obtained from the slender yard of a tall ship in the middle of the sea.

For here you get an element of isolation that, in spite of the loneliness of the sea, is, in fact, if not in name, a great deal more than a great deal. When surveying a scene from any sort of height ashore, not only by the sight of land all around you, but by land being under your feet. But at the mast-head of a ship you stand upon a slender rope or binnacle spar that looks no stouter than a knitting-needle from the deck, and you gaze around upon a mighty surface of water, for the narrow and familiar horizon beheld from the deck is magnified into an immense ocean, and a whole hemisphere of heaven leans away into the prodigious distance, while below is the narrow shape of the hull on whose surface the seamen crawl in size no bigger than flies, and you are amazed that so slender and tapering a fabric should support the sky-searching height of mast and canvas from the summit of which you look down. Here, I say, a man gets that sense of isolation which no land eminence yields, and it is complete enough even when the sea is calm, brightly and calmly around, when the sails gently drawing, when the sweet winds blow softly, and the blue sky looks blandly upon the deep in whose bosom it pictures its azure beauty. But it is in the supreme when the tempest is around you, when the heavens are full of sooty clouds, whirling in convolutions like the smoke of a newly-fed furnace crowding in black, fat volumes from a factory chimney; when the torn sea spreads like a vast surface of wool for leagues and leagues, and the huge splash in sheets of blinding spray over the streak of hull that rises, far beneath you, like a shadow through the white haze of storm-driven spray, and reels under the shocks with a quivering that sets the mast on which you are poised trembling like an old man's hand; when the gale is roaring in thunder out of the strip of sail stretched upon the yards a long distance below you, and the din of clashing seas, and the yelling of the tempest in the sky perfect through the roar the scene of grandeur and terror beheld by the eye.—Ocean Free Lance.

The Fireless Locomotive.

The following is the first intelligible description of M. France's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395° by the injection of steam at a pressure of 215 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at the first very great and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which the pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be nicely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Rueil to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marly-le-Roi, 2.15 miles; it is therefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tramway work, especially as the engine described draws a train of twenty tons."

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The American Express Company has introduced into New York the system of harnessing three horses abreast, after the fashion of the London omnibuses. The wagons are supplied with two poles instead of one, and each of the three horses is attached to a separate whiffletree. This is found to be a decided improvement over the system sometimes used of putting one horse in shafts and another at each side. The harnessing is practically the same as with two horses, with two poles instead of one.

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